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7. "Connecticut," for American Commonwealth Series. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 1887.
8. "The American Constitution," and other articles, for the New Princeton Review. July, 1888.
9. "The United States," in 9th edition of Encyclopædia Britannica. 1887.

Besides the following unpublished works: —

10. "The United States," taken from article in the Britannica.
11. Shorter History of the United States for Schools.

And in addition many articles, signed and unsigned, for the Century Magazine, the Nation, and other publications.

LEO LESQUEREUX.

Leo Lesquereux was born, November 18th, 1806, in the village of Fleurier, Neuchâtel. His father, a manufacturer of watch-springs, was descended from a Huguenot family which took refuge in Switzerland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. When a boy Lesquereux was of an adventurous spirit, and on one excursion fell from the edge of a high cliff, but almost miraculously escaped without permanent injury except a deafness which a few years later was intensified so that during the greater part of his life he could converse only with the greatest difficulty. He entered upon his academic studies in 1821, in a college of the town of Neuchâtel, and graduated with distinction in 1827. The slender means of his family forced him to support himself, in part, while a student, and after graduating he went to Eisenach, where he acted as tutor in a noble family. While at Eisenach he became engaged to a daughter of General Von Wolffskel, an *attaché* of the court of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, to whom he was a short time afterwards married. In 1829 he returned to Switzerland, and became Principal of the College of La Chaux-de-Fonds in the Canton of Neuchâtel.

After his marriage, his deafness increased to such an extent as to unfit him for the profession of teacher, and, medical skill proving of no avail in his case, he was forced to gain a meagre living by engraving watch-cases, — a pitiable condition for one of his intelligence and education, who had only recently married a lady of noble birth. His health soon began to suffer, when his father offered to give him a share in his business, which, since it was on a small scale, did not improve his financial condition very much. He at this time began to devote his few leisure hours to the study of plants, especially mosses, and, later, when a prize was offered by the government for the best essay on the formation and preservation of peat, he interested himself in making observations on this question, and competed successfully for the prize. In 1845 he was commissioned by the Prussian government to explore the peat-bogs of Northern Europe. But political complications now arose which affected the rest of his life. In 1848, the Canton of Neuchâtel, which had hitherto been under the dominion of Prussia, revolted, and joined the Swiss Federation. Lesquereux very naturally, considering the relations of his wife with the court of Saxe-Weimar, was a conservative, and, on the change of government, lost the position to which he had recently been appointed. In this emergency he was tempted to follow in the footsteps of his old schoolmate, Arnold Guyot, and his friend, Louis Agassiz; and, taking with him his wife and three children, he emigrated to America in 1848.

He went first to Cambridge, where he met his friend Agassiz, and obtained employment for a short time in assisting Asa Gray at the Herbarium. The botanist Sullivant, being in need of some one to aid him in his work on North American mosses, Lesquereux started for Columbus, Ohio, and became at once the assistant and intimate friend of Sullivant. He has left a most interesting account of his life at this period in a series of five letters, entitled "Lettres écrites d'Amérique," published in the "Revue Suisse" of Neuchâtel, 1849–50, in which he gave a full account of his own experience and impressions for the benefit of those who proposed emigrating to America, describing in a graphic way the trials of his family when crossing the ocean in the steerage, and the perplexities of a deaf man who could not speak English while travelling from Buffalo to Sandusky by boat on his way to Columbus. The letters are written in a charming style, with the vivacity almost peculiar to the French language, and they are full of amusing attempts to explain the incongruities of the American character as seen by a European, its seriousness and earnestness, on the one hand, contrasted with its disregard of social conventionalities and its political extravagances, on the other hand.

Lesquereux was fortunate in finding in Sullivant, not only a well informed botanist, but also a cultured gentleman of abundant means, which he was ready to spend in the advancement of his favorite studies. The two botanists worked harmoniously together until the death of Sullivant in 1873. Lesquereux was sent by Sullivant to collect mosses in the Southern States, and they together issued the first series of Musci Exsiccati in 1856, under the title of "Musci

Boreali-Americani." A second edition appeared in 1865. Lesquereux himself published comparatively little relating to mosses, although his first scientific paper was a "Catalogue of Mosses of Switzerland," published at Neuchâtel in 1840. H. N. Bolander, a resident of Columbus, had removed to California, and through this indefatigable collector Lesquereux received a large amount of new material from the West Coast, which he described in a paper "On California Mosses," in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, in 1863, and in a "Catalogue of the Pacific Coast Mosses," which formed the first Memoir of the California Academy of Sciences. In connection with Sullivant, he contributed to the Proceedings of our Academy in 1859 an account of mosses collected by Charles Wright during the North Pacific expedition under Commodore John Rodgers.

An account of the Musci and Hepaticæ of the United States east of the Mississippi River had been prepared by Sullivant in 1856, for the second edition of Gray's Manual, and at the time of his death he was engaged with Lesquereux in preparing a Manual of the Mosses of North America. Excessive use of the microscope having impaired Lesquereux's sight, after Sullivant's death he called Mr. T. P. James of Cambridge to his assistance in completing the Manual. The work was advancing slowly when James died suddenly in 1882, and Sereno Watson then undertook the difficult task of putting the whole material into proper shape, and it was finally given to the public in 1884.

Although, by a fortunate chance, Lesquereux was able almost immediately on his arrival in America to turn to good account the knowledge of mosses acquired while he was in Europe, and although he was recognized in later years as, after Sullivant, the leading bryologist of America, it is chiefly to his knowledge of fossil plants that his high position among American scientific men is due. In the field of vegetable palæontology he unquestionably stood at the head in America. His early studies on the origin of peat first introduced him to the scientific circles of Europe, and were the means of securing for him the friendship of Louis Agassiz, a friendship which strengthened as years passed on. The vast unexplored treasures of plants buried in the coal measures were very imperfectly known when Lesquereux arrived in America. He gradually began the study of those forms which were at hand, and as the different States developed their geological surveys material accumulated in vast quantities, and Lesquereux was soon recognized as the one best fitted to prepare reports on the fossil plants. The material thus amassed was elaborated slowly and cautiously, and with the maturity of years resulted in an astonishing number of volumes, which towards the close of his life followed one another in rapid succession, and we are told that there are still other volumes awaiting publication.

His first paper on fossil plants of America was apparently the one entitled "New Species of Fossil Plants," in the Boston Journal of Natural History of 1854, and there soon followed reports on the fossil plants in the Geological Surveys of Pennsylvania and Kentucky (1857), and later in the Surveys of Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas, and the National Surveys of the different Territories. Work on mosses was gradually abandoned, as the work on fossil plants became more and more absorbing. In the opinion of experts his most important contribution to palæontology was "Description of the Coal Flora of the Carboniferous Formation in Pennsylvania," in the Second Geological Survey of that State. It appeared in 1880, and showed to what a remarkable extent he had retained his mental vigor unimpaired, notwithstanding his infirmity and the hardships to which he was subjected until he reached middle life. His palæontological work was largely descriptive, and the number of new species of which he was sponsor is very great. But in the long list of his published works are to be found a considerable number in which he treated his subject in a general and philosophical way. Although his investigations were by no means limited to the coal measures, it is fair to say that his writings show a preponderance of those in which he either described plants from the coal formations or discussed in a general way the origin of coal and the accompanying and resulting phenomena. His early observations at Neuchâtel had made him intimately acquainted with the conditions under which, at the present day, peat is formed, and the surmise of Brongniart, that in past ages coal might have been formed under similar conditions, turned out to be in the reflecting mind of Lesquereux a suggestion rich in practical results as well as in theoretical speculations. Lesquereux was not the author of any works intended primarily for instruction, although his paper on "Principles of Palæozoic Botany," in the Geological Report of Indiana of 1884, might well be called an educational treatise.

In Lesquereux we have a remarkable instance in which intelligence and industry succeeded in overcoming both physical infirmity and depressing surroundings. Although during his long scientific career he was never able to take part in conversation, he was free from the moroseness often found in the deaf, and, on the contrary, was genial and companionable. He had reached middle life before he was freed from the load which poverty imposes on one who has a family to support, but, struggling along as best he could, he made himself a leader among scientific men. His gentle manner and delicacy of feeling, joined with a cheerful, even sprightly disposition, made him beloved by his associates and the friend even of those who differed with him in opinion. Few have been permitted to enjoy so many years of unremitting mental activity. Lesquereux was over eighty before the warning came that his work must be relaxed. Two years before his death he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and he grew gradually more and more feeble, until he died at his home in Columbus, October 25, 1889, nearly eighty-three years old.

ELIAS LOOMIS.

Elias Loomis was born in Willington, Connecticut, on August 7, 1811. His father, the Rev. Hubbell Loomis, was pastor in that country parish from 1804 to 1828. He was a man possessed of considerable scholarship, of positive convictions, and of a willingness to follow at all hazards wherever truth and duty, as he conceived them, might lead.

Although the boy inherited from his father a mathematical taste, yet his love for the languages also was shown at a very early age. At an age when many bright boys are still struggling with the reading of English, he is reported to have been reading with ease the New Testament in the original Greek. He prepared for college almost entirely under the instruction of his father. At the age of fourteen he was examined and was admitted to Yale College, but owing to feeble health he waited another year before actually entering a class. In college he appears to have been about equally proficient in all of the studies, taking a good rank as a scholar, and maintaining that rank through his college course. He graduated in 1830.

The next year was spent in teaching. In 1831 he entered the Andover Theological Seminary with the expectation of becoming a preacher. This purpose was, however, changed, when a year later he was appointed Tutor in Yale College. Here he remained for three years and one term. In the spring of 1836 he received the appointment to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. He was allowed to spend the first year in Europe. He was, therefore, during the larger part of the year 1836–37, in Paris, attending the lectures of Biot, Poisson, Arago,